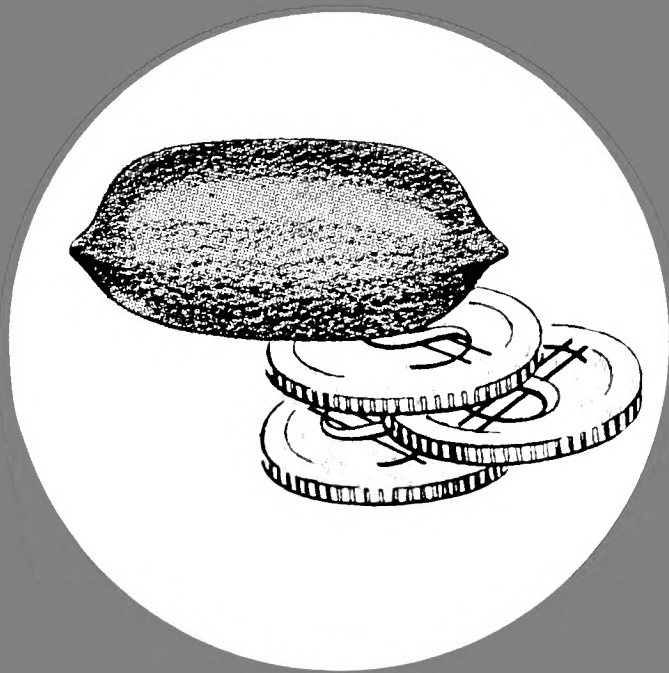


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Planting and Growing
PAPERSHELL PECANS PROFITABLY

TEXAS PECAN NURSERY, INCORPORATED

TYLER, TEXAS

ALL STOCK YOU BUY FROM US IS FULLY GUARANTEED

WE absolutely guarantee all stock you purchase from us to be high-grade, first class in every respect. We guarantee every pecan tree to have a good lateral root system. If, for any reason, you should be dissatisfied with any tree or plant you purchase from us . . . if any we send you fail to fully come up to your expectations . . . you may return the unsatisfactory ones at once and we will immediately replace them with others that are satisfactory, or refund your money.

TEXAS PECAN NURSERY, Inc.

The Texas Pecan Nursery is one of the oldest and one of the largest pecan nurseries in the United States. Our nurseries are near the center of the world's largest natural pecan region — Tyler, Smith County, Texas. Our trees are acclimated to Southwestern soil and weather conditions; they are toughened by cold winters and hot, dry summers. We can supply all the varieties best adapted to the states west of the Mississippi River.

We dig every one of our trees separately, by hand, to preserve the entire lateral root system. The trees are carefully packed and shipment is made the same day as trees are dug. Our method of packing keeps the roots moist until you receive them.

Our trees reach you from twenty-four to forty-eight hours earlier than shipments coming from more distant nurseries. This assures better condition of the trees on arrival, and a saving in transportation costs, as well.

With every shipment of trees we send a sheet of instructions, giving clear, detailed information for handling, setting, and caring for the trees.

Our prices are very reasonable. Because most of our business is done by mail we save the expenses that ordinarily must be included in the price when trees are sold by agents through personal calls. This saving enables us to offer you prices from 30% to 50% less than prices asked by nurseries selling through agents. All our prices are F. O. B. Tyler, Texas.

TEXAS PECAN NURSERY, Inc., Tyler, Texas

PLANTING AND GROWING PAPERSHELL PECANS PROFITABLY

No specialized knowledge or skill is required to grow papershell pecans; the average farmer will find he can grow pecans with less effort and expense than is required to grow cotton or other staple crops; the city dweller will find his pecan trees will thrive with less attention than his vegetables and rose garden demand. After the pecan tree reaches maturity it requires the very minimum of care and cultivation, continuing to bear ever-increasing yields of fine papershell nuts for upwards of a hundred years.

The following directions for planting and caring for papershell pecan trees are based on our thirty years of pecan tree culture. Anyone who will plant good, sound, well-rooted trees and who will follow these directions may be assured that their trees will grow satisfactorily, and profitably.

SUITABLE SOILS: Pecan trees are being successfully grown on a wide variety of soils. Stiff clay, poor or wet land, or shallow soils with a hardpan near the surface, are undesirable. Land occasionally overflowed for a short period of time, but ordinarily well drained, is not objectionable. Good, productive land with a retentive, though not tight or stiff, soil furnishes the best general condition. Pecan trees seem to prefer a location where the water table is from ten to thirty feet; however, we know of reasonably good trees growing where the water table is a hundred feet. Unhindered root growth is vitally necessary for the best results. Good drainage in the upper soil is also essential. In brief, land that produces the best cotton and corn will also produce the best papershell pecan trees. Good land, well prepared; thrifty, well-rooted trees of the varieties best suited to your locality — these are the essentials of a successful, long-lived, profitable pecan grove.

SIZE OF TREES TO ORDER: Opinions differ as to the best size or age (the age governs the size of a good papershell pecan tree) to set. Our experience, however, leads us to the conclusion that trees from 3 to 7 feet are best for commercial plantings. For planting around homes, school grounds, and similar places, we have found trees from 5 to 6 feet, or larger, best suited.

Trees under 5 feet usually have a two or three-year-old root system, with a one-year-old graft or bud growth. Trees over 5 feet usually

have a three or four-year-old root system, with a one or two-year-old graft or bud growth.

It is essential that the trees have a good lateral root system (side roots) and a reasonable amount of tap root.

VARIETIES TO ORDER: An orchard should contain from two to four (or even more) varieties to insure better pollination and a more regular and better crop of nuts. Your selection of varieties should be governed largely by your location; make inquiry as to bearing trees in your vicinity. Zone map, on page 7, shows varieties our experience indicates will do best in the various parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. For varieties suitable to other states, write us describing your land, its moisture, etc., and we will be glad to advise you.

WHEN TO PLANT: Papershell pecan trees can be successfully transplanted from November 15th to March 10th. December and January, particularly the early part of December, is the best time to set out your trees.

HOW MANY TREES TO ORDER: It is not advisable to set more than sixteen trees to the acre, which will allow fifty feet between trees in all directions, which is ample on average soil. (On a five-acre tract it is possible to get five extra trees, making

seventeen to the acre, the trees fifty feet apart. Write us for planting diagram.) On strong bottom land twelve trees is about right; this gives sixty feet in all directions. Some well-posted grove owners advise setting the trees seventy-five feet apart; others, equally well-posted, advise setting the trees forty feet apart on fertile bottom land, cutting out every other tree when the grove becomes fifteen or twenty years old. Our experience conclusively proves that you should plant only as many trees as you can give reasonable care to.

PREPARING HOLES: It is advisable to prepare your land before the arrival of your young trees. The holes may be dug during the summer or fall; if the ground is dry and hard, a good charge of dynamite to each hole is a satisfactory method. Let all powder fumes evaporate before planting. Do not use dynamite when the ground is wet; it will form a jug-like hole with compact walls which will hinder root growth.

For a tree with a good lateral root system you will need a hole three to four feet across

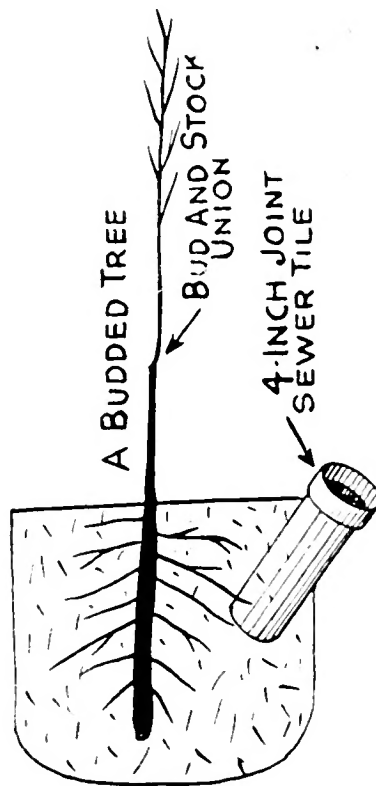
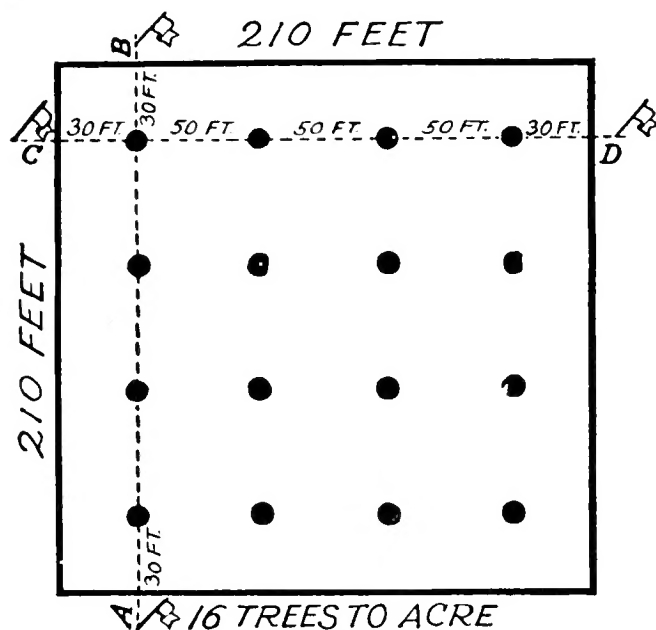


Fig. No. 1

and about as deep. The size of the hole will depend on the size of the tree; a three-foot hole is large enough for trees up to 6 feet; a hole three and a half to four feet in size should be used for trees over this size. The hole must be large enough to afford ample room for spreading the roots in their natural position. (See Fig. 1.) The lower part of the hole, providing space for the tap root, may be made with a post hole auger.



Planting Diagram

We illustrate a planting diagram for one acre, with trees fifty feet apart. To insure straight rows set flagged stakes as shown, lining up rows A to B and C to D. With these lines as guides you should have little difficulty in spacing trees uniformly, greatly enhancing the appearance of the grove when it reaches its maturity.

Your ground should be put in a state of good cultivation through any convenient method. If it is not possible to prepare the entire tract at one time, you can lay out your rows and prepare a strip ten or twelve feet wide, preparing the rest of the tract later.

HANDLING TREES ON ARRIVAL: Pick up your shipment of trees immediately. (We send our customers a notice, advising them when shipment is made.) We pack our trees very carefully in moist material, and the trees will carry in the bundles in good shape for several days. It is advisable, however, to wet the roots thoroughly by pouring water down through the bundle, or soaking the root end of the bundle in water. It will do the trees good to soak the roots for an hour or so before planting them.

Be careful to protect the young trees from freezing weather.

HOW TO SET TREES: If for any reason you cannot set the trees within two or three days after arrival, dig a ditch about eighteen inches deep; lay the trees, a few at a time, in this ditch at an angle of about forty-five degrees; cover the roots and about a fourth of the body of the tree with well-pulverized, damp dirt; put in a few more trees and repeat the operation until all the trees have been heeled in. It is al-

ways best to plant your trees immediately after arrival, but if heeled in on well-drained soil in the manner described they will remain in good shape for quite a while.

Just before planting prune off all broken roots, and cut all the other roots back to fresh wood, cutting from the underside upward and outward, at an angle. Use sharp knives or pruners. Expose the roots as little as possible to wind or sun.

Fig. 1 shows a budded tree with a four-inch sewer tile for applying artificial moisture. This is a splendid method of applying moisture to trees around homes, public buildings, parks, etc. The outer end should be closed when not in use to prevent evaporation. An old sack, rolled up and stuffed in the end of the pipe, makes a very satisfactory stopper.

If a budded tree is broken or damaged it will be necessary to get a new sprout above the bud and stock union (see illustration) in order to grow the thin-shelled nuts satisfactorily.

Fig. 2 shows two grafted trees. One of these is correctly set, with the roots spread in the hole as they originally grew. The other tree is incorrectly set; the roots are cramped because the hole is too small. You will notice that the graft (or scion) and stock union on these trees is below the ground level, with a slight offset at the top of the graft, shown a little above ground level.

If a grafted tree is damaged or killed back, a new sprout anywhere above the graft and stock union will make a good tree and papershell nuts. Some people think that the papershell stock is from the offset, or top of the graft stick, up. This is not the case; there is always from one to three inches of the graft stick, or papershell stock, below this point.

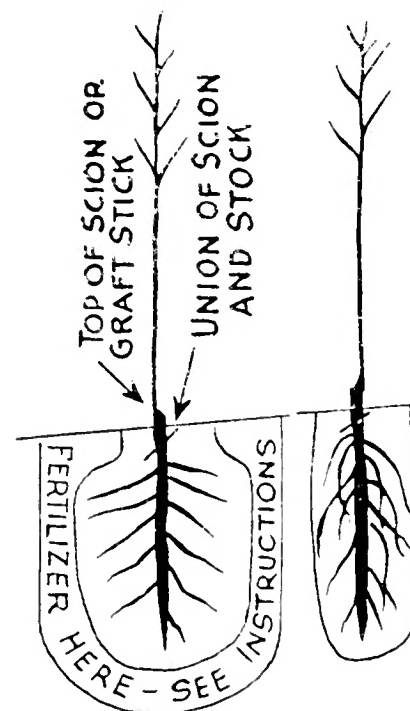


Fig. No. 2

After pruning the roots of your tree, place a layer of top soil in the hole and then set your tree in the hole. It is advisable to have

someone in the hole to spread the roots and place the soil so as to give them their natural position, and to press and pack the dirt firmly about the tree as the filling in progresses. The tree should be set from two to four inches deeper than its original ground level, except on low ground. On low ground the tree should be set at its original position, or two or three inches higher, with the earth mounded up about it to improve drainage. (See Fig. 4.) Lean the tree in the direction from which most of your wind comes. The tree will straighten up as it grows. If it is not well slanted in the direction of the wind when planted it will grow leaning from the wind.

If fertilizer is used, never place it in the soil among the roots; it will burn and kill the tree. (See Fig. 2.)

When the hole is three-quarters filled, pour in two or three buckets of water (or more if necessary) to settle the dirt sufficiently to get rid of all the air pockets. When this water has all soaked in, continue filling the hole until it is almost full, then settle the soil with more water. After this has been soaked up, finish filling with dry soil.

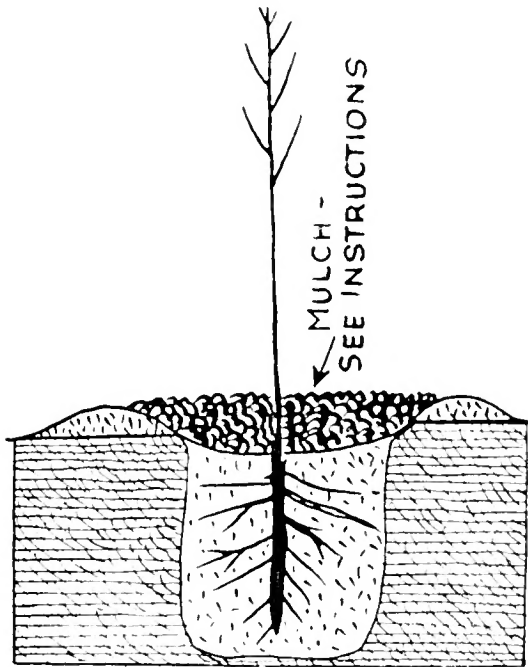


Fig. No. 3

Fig. 3 shows a correctly set grafted tree with the dirt raked back and a mulch of straw, hay, leaves, or something of the kind, placed about the tree. A mulch of this sort is very beneficial, especially during the first few summers after planting. Another type of mulch can be made from four to six thicknesses of old sacks. Where this method is used artificial moisture can be applied directly through the mulch, eliminating the need for the pipe as shown in Fig. 1.

If you prefer not to use either the pipe or the mulch because of unsightly appearance on the front lawn, pull the dirt away from the tree, starting six inches from it, all the way around, forming a basin. Pour water into this basin until the ground is thoroughly soaked to a depth of two feet or more. After the water has been entirely soaked up, rake the dirt back in place, leaving dry dirt on top. Never allow the

sun's rays to come in direct contact with the wet dirt. The best time to water by this method is in the late afternoon. One good soaking of the ground each week, or every ten days, will be sufficient even during the dry summer months.

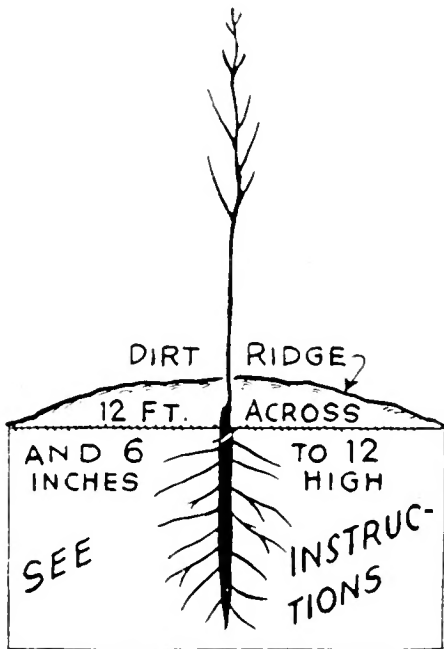


Fig. No. 4

Fig. 4 shows a tree set on flat ground and mounded up to secure the necessary drainage. This is a very good method to use in planting trees on flat ground that is not well drained. It is especially advisable to follow this procedure on the flat land of South Texas in the vicinity of Houston.

PRUNING YOUR TREES: Good authorities differ on the amount of pruning a tree should have when it is set. Some advise cutting back much more than others. Trees under 6 feet, when planted where the average rainfall is forty inches or more, will need but little cutting back when set. Trees 6 feet and over should have the limbs cut back to stubs eight to fifteen inches in length at the time of planting. In sections where the wind is strong, and where the average rainfall is less than thirty-five inches, trees should be severely pruned when set. Trees under 7 feet when set in Western Oklahoma and in West Texas seem to do best when cut back to within twenty-four to thirty-six inches of the ground level.

After your trees get well started but little pruning is necessary.

Fig. 5 shows how to protect trees from rabbits by the use of sacks, screen or wire cloth. Rabbits, especially jack rabbits, are bad about gnawing and peeling trees for the first three or four winters after planting. Screen or wire cloth supported and held together by being tacked to a small board about an inch thick and from twenty to thirty inches long will provide adequate protection.

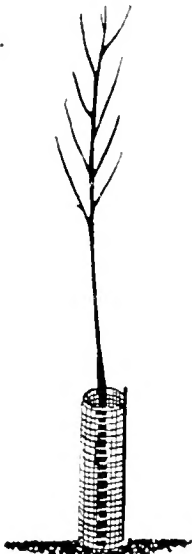


Fig. No. 5

Fig. 6 shows a method of protecting the young trees from the cold, sun and rabbits. (We prefer this method to that shown by Fig. 5 for protection from rabbits.) In the northern pecan belt, especially in Central and Northern Oklahoma, pecan trees are sometimes damaged by sudden, severe freezes following a warm spell, causing the bark to burst near the ground. By wrapping the trees tightly with paper and then with burlap or old sacks, you will give them much protection from cold damage. The wrappings should be loosened in the spring to avoid binding the trees, but left on to prevent sun scald or blister on the body of the tree until the tree grows sufficient top to shade the trunk.



Fig. No. 6

Another method of protecting against sun scald is to pad the body of the tree from the ground up to the limbs with hay or straw, and wrap with burlap or old sacks. This is by far the best method we have ever used. A board set on the west side will afford some protection.

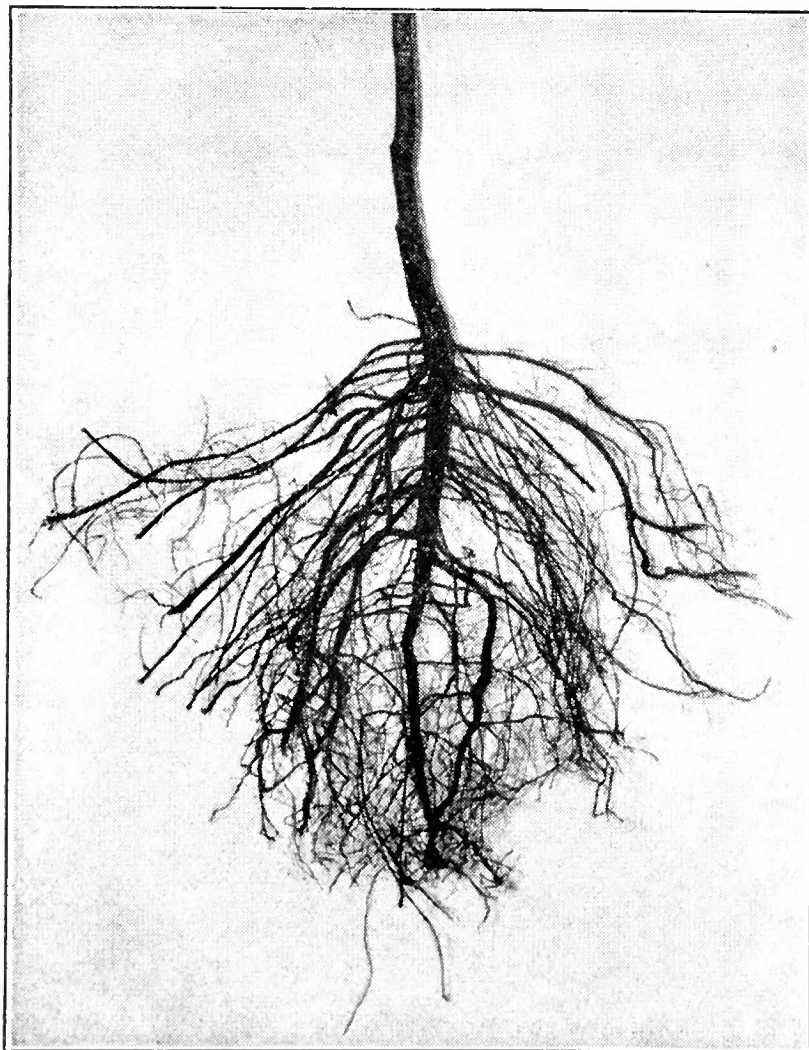
It is vitally important to protect your trees against sun scald as borers will attack the tree as soon as it has been damaged by the sun.

CULTIVATING YOUR TREES: By all means, cultivate your papershell pecan trees every ten to fourteen days, from early spring

until September 1st. The soil cannot properly do its work of furnishing food and moisture to your trees unless it is cultivated. It is essential to keep the ground well stirred and pulverized, just as in growing other crops. You can continue to grow other crops on your land after setting papershell pecan trees, but it is well to remember that your pecan grove will be far more valuable than other crops, so give your pecan trees first consideration, reserving a safe distance on all sides of each tree. For the first two or three years, six to eight feet will be sufficient.

We have found that cotton, peanuts, peas, melons, and truck crops can be grown along with the pecan trees without injury to the trees. We do not advise corn or small grain crops. Winter cover crops, to be turned under in the spring, are fine. Rye, oats, crimson clover, hairy vetch, are good for this purpose. Where the soil is not very good it is advisable to leave off other crops and start at once to build up the land by planting both summer and winter cover crops to be turned under while green. Velvet beans, peas, etc., are good summer cover crops. Do not grow peas with bearing trees, however; peas attract the green bug which causes kernel spot—those little, hard, bitter places that you have sometimes found in a kernel.

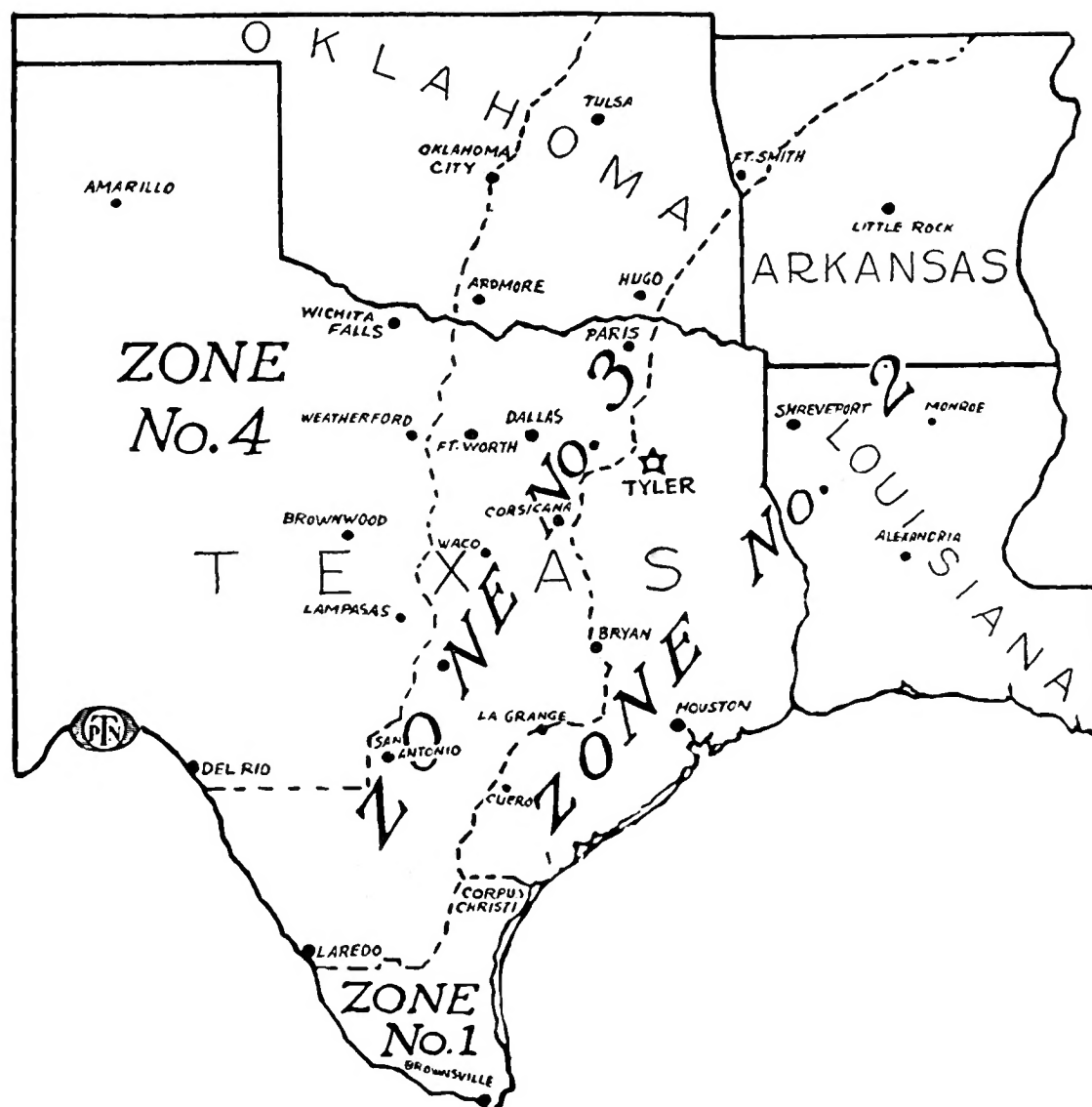
Properly planted and cultivated, the papershell pecan tree will yield a handsome profit to its owner. It will continue to yield a profit for a great many years, even for a century. But remember—it is a recognized fact that good profits are the result of good management.



The Root System on Our Trees

Our Lateral Root System Assures Success for You

From thirty years of pecan tree culture we have learned certain things that enable us to produce better pecan trees. Our famous lateral root system has been developed as a result of a constant series of experiments. We found that a good lateral root system is the life and making of a pecan tree; that the more lateral roots a tree has, the more feed roots it will have. A tree cannot have too many feed roots, as they gather the plant food and moisture so vital to early, and rapid, growth. These feed roots are finally responsible for the all-important job of producing pecans. We honestly believe we can supply you with pecan trees that will **live better**, that will **grow better**, and that will **produce better**, than trees you purchase elsewhere.



How to Select the Pecan Varieties Best Suited to Your Soil and Climate

Zone No. 1 — Not recommended for commercial planting. We recommend for home planting in east part: Stuart, Success, Moore, Money Maker; in west part: Burkett, Success, Schley.

Zone No. 2 — Only the Eastern Varieties recommended: Success, Moore, Schley, Delmas, Money Maker, Stuart. We would add Burkett for hill land in the west central part. Success, Moore, Money Maker, Schley, and Stuart should be used for bottom lands. Plant Delmas on upland. Stuart seems to be especially adapted to extreme east part of this section and bottom lands in the western part. These are known as tested Eastern Varieties.

Zone No. 3 — Both Eastern and Western Varieties recommended — Western Varieties for west part and uplands; Eastern Varieties in east part and lowlands. Burkett, Western Schley, Texas Prolific, and Halbert are tested Western Varieties.

Zone No. 4 — Plant Western Varieties only.

Other States — Continue zone lines northeast about 100 to 125 miles, planting Eastern Varieties in the lower altitudes and river bottoms of Zone 3, and the Western Varieties on the uplands and in the higher altitudes of Zone 3. Plant Western Varieties on all lands west of dividing line between Zones 3 and 4.

Extract from Texas Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 111

“THE PECAN IN TEXAS”

“Five important physical factors enter into successful pecan orcharding: good soil; thorough preparation; good trees; good cultivation; and the proper varieties. Equal in importance, perhaps, to all factors combined, is the man behind the job; for upon his efficiency depends almost entirely the success of the enterprise.

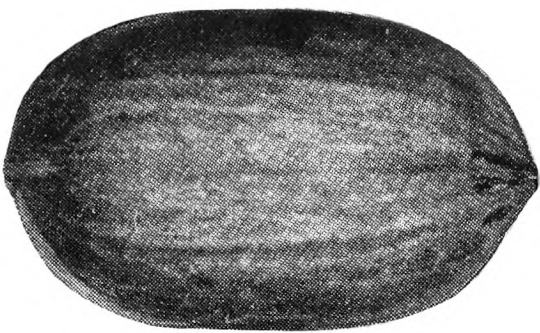
“Trees should be bought from reliable nurserymen, having a reputation for fair dealing. If the nurseryman grows his own trees on his own ground, the chances are better for the purchaser to get the varieties preferred.

“The cost of care of poor trees is the same as that expended for good trees. The higher price paid for good trees is cheaper in the long run than the smaller price for the purchase of poor trees.”

Buy from Reliable Nurserymen

EASTERN VARIETIES

These Varieties Thrive Best in Lower Altitudes with Fair to Heavy Moisture



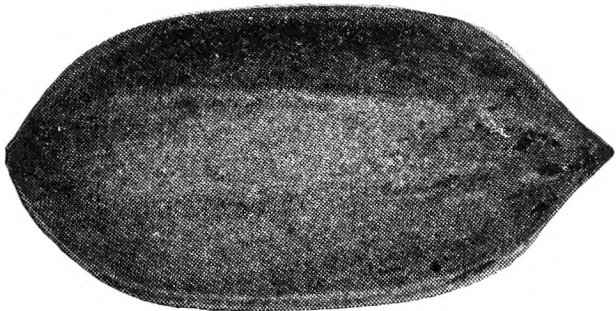
STUART

The Stuart comes nearer being suited to all sections of the country and all soils than any other variety. A large nut, fills well, medium to heavy bearer. A hardy, fast-growing tree. One of the earliest ripening of all large standard pecans. 48 per cent meat.



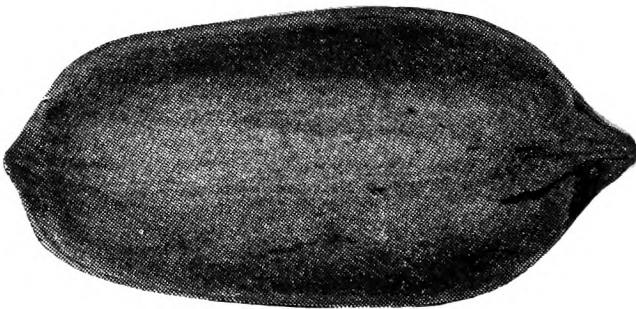
SUCCESS

A large and strictly first-class pecan. Strong growing tree, early bearer, thin shell, cracks well and the meats can be taken out in halves. Ripens almost ten days later than Stuart, and is fast gaining in prominence. 52 per cent meat.



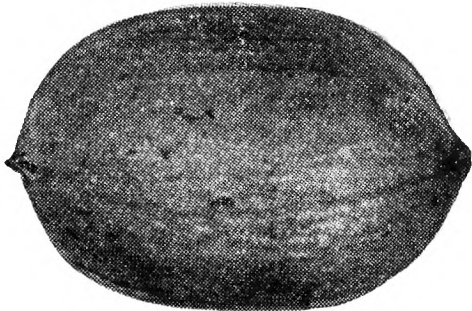
DELMAS

A very vigorous growing tree and heavy bearer, with splendid foliage, large nuts. Forty to fifty will make a pound. One of the best for shade purposes. 48 per cent meat.



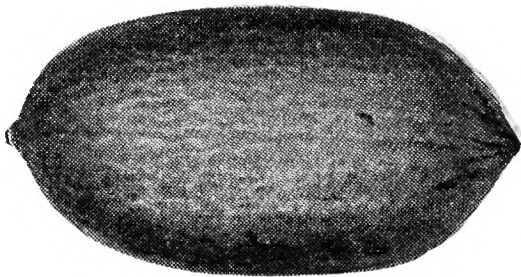
SCHLEY

This is an ideal pecan. Large size, very thin shell, fills and shells out well; fine flavor. Rapid growing tree. Beautiful foliage, and the nuts sell for 5 cents to 10 cents more per pound than other varieties. 60 per cent meat.



MONEY MAKER

Originated in Madison Parish, Louisiana; widely disseminated. Size, medium; kernel, fairly plump; quality, fair. Especially suited to planting in the northern range of the area adapted to southern varieties. 46 per cent meat.



MOORE

A very fast growing tree. Medium size nuts, thin shells, good flavor, very productive, and one of the earliest to mature. About 49 per cent meat.



You may order two or more varieties and take advantage of the price applying to total number of trees ordered. Do not, however, count nut trees and fruit trees together.

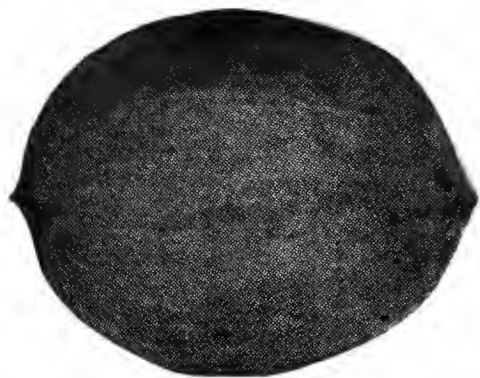
Either Eastern or Western Varieties
All Measurements Are from the Ground Up

2 to 3 feet	.....
3 to 4 feet	.....
4 to 5 feet	.....
5 to 6 feet	.....
6 to 7 feet	.....
7 to 8 feet	.....
8 to 9 feet	.....
9 to 12 feet	.....
12 to 16 feet	.....

FOR ENGLISH WALNUTS AND IMPROVED

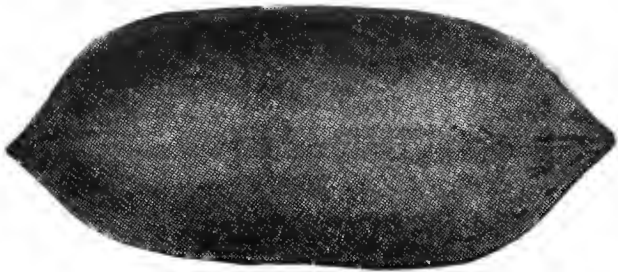
WESTERN VARIETIES

These Varieties Live and Produce in the Higher Altitudes and Drier Climates



BURKETT

Originated at Clyde, Texas; one of the best of the Western list. It is also doing well on high ground in East Texas. Medium to large size, fills well, good flavor, and prolific. 55 per cent meat.



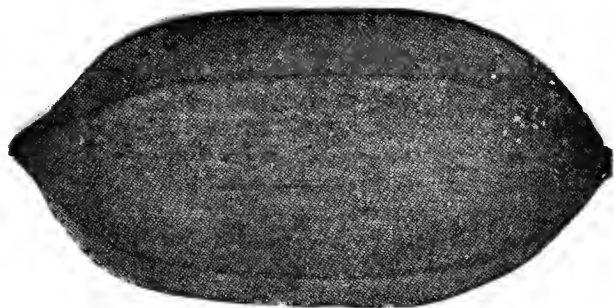
WESTERN SCHLEY

Very similar to Eastern Schley, except that it thrives better in the drier climate and higher altitudes of the West. A very fine nut for the West. 60 per cent meat.



HALBERT

Young trees inclined to be crooked, but get straighter as the trees grow older. Very early and prolific bearer. Medium size nuts, very thin shell, excellent flavor. A good tree for black, waxy land. Should NOT be set in Mississippi, Louisiana, East Texas or Eastern Oklahoma. 61 per cent meat.



OKLAHOMA

Mother tree, Ardmore, Oklahoma. Large nut with shape much like the Delmas. Thin shell. About forty to the pound. A heavy producer. The tree is rugged, with drooping or willowy branches. Matures rather late. We believe this will prove to be a good variety for Texas. 46 per cent meat.



TEXAS PROLIFIC

This variety is a large size nut. Shell of medium thickness, with a kernel plump, rich and sweet. It is a heavy producer, and we believe should be planted extensively in West Texas. It is showing up well on a small scale in East Texas on hill land. Texas Prolific will not disappoint you. 55 per cent meat.

EACH, IN LOTS OF			
1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 499	500 and up
\$0.70	\$0.60	\$0.55	\$0.50
.85	.75	.70	.60
1.00	.90	.85	.70
1.25	1.10	.95	.80
1.40	1.25	1.10	.90
1.75	1.50	1.25	1.05
2.00	1.75	1.40	1.20
2.50	2.00	1.55	1.35
3.00	2.50	1.85	1.55

No extra charge for packing and burlapping trees to points in the U. S. A. Extra packing charges on all foreign shipments. No orders accepted for less than \$1.00.



BLACK WALNUTS, SEE PAGE FIFTEEN

TWO FAMOUS EARLY RIPENING PEACHES

The Texas Pecan Nursery, Inc., has the permission of the Trade Mark owners to grow and offer for sale these two famous peaches.

FAIR'S BEAUTY (Trade Mark No. 274380) — This is a very delicious variety, splendid for eating direct from the tree — none better for canning. Yellow; semi-cling; large to extra large. Ripens June 15th to July 4th. The Fair's Beauty brings tip-top market price because of its high quality and early ripening date.

GOLDEN BEAUTY (Trade Mark No. 274836) — This is a large, yellow freestone, with beautiful red cheek. It ripens from June 20th to 25th, three weeks earlier than Elbertas. We have tested this peach for sixteen years, and are thoroughly convinced that it is one of the very best early ripening yellow freestone peaches.

	Each	Each, in lots of		
		10	50	100
2 to 3 foot size.....	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.20
3 to 4 foot size.....	.45	.40	.35	.30
4 to 5 foot size.....	.55	.45	.40	.35
5 to 6 foot size.....	.65	.60	.50	.40

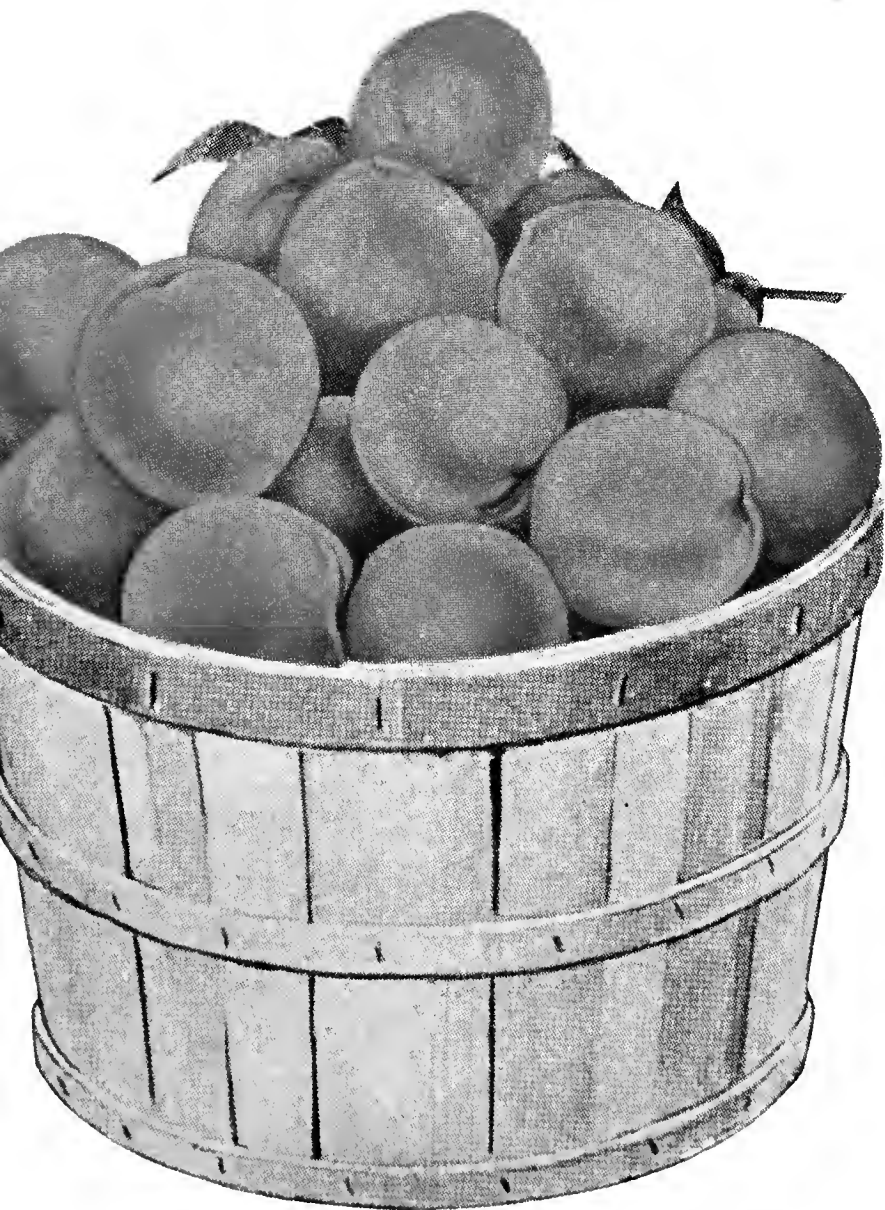
TWENTY-ONE STANDARD PEACHES

3 FAMOUS STUBENRAUCH PEACHES

TENA — Large; ripens August 1st to 10th; freestone; yellow and red meat, showing traces of Indian blood; extra good for canning.

FRANK — Clingstone; good flavor; extra good for pickles; ripens August 10th to 15th; very heavy bearer. Mr. Stubenrauch says the Frank has not missed a crop in more than thirty years, and that he believes it is his best all-round peach.

BARBARA — A freestone; ripens August 15th to 30th; a Bell October and Elberta cross; round, large, excellent quality; extra fine for canning.



•
MAYFLOWER — A "red-all-over" peach; handsome, splendid quality. Should be in every home orchard; sells readily on the market. Ripens in May.

EARLY WHEELER — Sometimes known as Red Bird Cling. Large fruit, clingstone, beautiful, clear creamy-white. Ripens last of May and first of June.

ARP BEAUTY — Yellow, with bright red blush; firm, juicy and excellent peach of unusually good flavor; semi-cling. Ripens June 1st.

MAMIE ROSS — Large, white, cling peach; red cheek. Nice large fruit that markets early and usually brings a good price. Ripens June 5th to 15th.

BELLE OF GEORGIA — Freestone, white flesh, red cheeked; very large and firm. Excellent flavor. Good shipper. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Ripens latter part of June.

Texas Pecan Nursery,

EARLY ELBERTA — Freestone, clear yellow with blush; fine grained and sweet. Tree a strong grower; ripens about one week earlier than Elberta.

HILEY — Skin yellowish-white, deep red cheek; flesh, white; very juicy; medium size; freestone; prolific. Good shipper. Ripens last of June.

J. H. HALE — Large; yellow overlaid with bright carmine; flesh, deep yellow; firm, fine grained; delicious flavor; freestone. Ripens in July.

ELBERTA — Most widely known of all peaches. Very attractive appearance; large; deep yellow, splashed crimson; perfect freestone. Trees vigorous, highly productive. Ripens July 5th to 20th.

ELBERTA CLING — Fruit is large, oblong, pointed, with flesh of yellow, with red cheek. Ripens July 10th.

AUGBERT — A superb freestone, similar to Elberta, but in many respects superior. Tree vigorous, prolific; very valuable. Ripens in August.

OLD MIXON CLING — Large, round; white with distinct red blush; flesh, white, red next to seed; firm; excellent quality. Ripens in August.

RED INDIAN — Old-fashioned kind that's so good to eat; splendid for pickling and preserving. Ripens in August.

YELLOW INDIAN — Like the Red Indian, except has yellow flesh.

LEMON CLING — Medium size; yellow meat; clingstone. Extra well suited for sweet pickles. Ripens in August.

HART CLING — White flesh cling that has done so well in Parker County, Texas. A good bearer and shipper. Ripens about August 10th.

SEPTEMBER ELBERTA — A wonderful, yellow freestone peach that ripens in September. Delicious flavor; ships well.

STINSON OCTOBER — One of the best late peaches. Large, oblong; white, red cheek; good flavor; clingstone. Ripens in October.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES

	Each	Each, in lots of—		
		10	50	100
2 to 3 foot size.....	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.18	\$0.15
3 to 4 foot size.....	.30	.25	.22	.20
4 to 5 foot size.....	.35	.30	.27	.25
5 to 6 foot size.....	.40	.35	.32	.30

GRAPES . . . Four Exceptionally Good Varieties

MOORE'S EARLY — Very large; early; black; fine quality; good market grape; very healthy; prolific. Ripens last of May or early June.

CONCORD — Best known of all grapes; large; black; suited for table or market. Ripens in July.

NIAGARA — Large; greenish-white; semi-transparent; quality, good; a seedling of Concord; successful over a wide range of territory. Mid-season.

CARMAN — One of the most prolific and popular varieties; splendid for table or for wine, grape juice, preserves, and jelly. Cluster very large, sometimes weighing two pounds; shouldered; very compact. Berries medium size; black with thin bloom. Skin tough, thin, never cracks. Pulp meaty, firm, but tender when fully ripe; splendid quality. Ripens in July.

(Two-Year Vines)

Each	\$0.25
In lots of 10, each.....	.20
In lots of 100, each.....	.15

PLUMS SUITED TO THE SOUTHWEST

SIX WEEKS — Earliest of all plums. Large; oblong; bright red; flesh, pink; seed, small; upright; vigorous; prolific. Ripens May 20th to June 1st.

METHLEY — Handsome tree; fruit, large; golden red. Quality fine. Good bearer. Ripens May 25th.

BRUCE — Large, red. Very productive; well suited for North Texas, the Panhandle, and Oklahoma. Ripens June 1st.

RED JUNE — Skin, purplish-red; flesh, yellow; solid, somewhat coarse-grained; juicy, sub-acid; good quality; clingstone. Ripens about June 5th to 15th, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

AMERICA — Successful plum anywhere. Bears very young, and enormous crops. This wonderful plum should be in every orchard. Where there is no orchard, there should be a few trees. It is as beautiful as a plum can possibly be — golden yellow with red cheek. Ripens about June 15th.

GOLD — Nearly transparent; golden yellow; wide range; sure bearer. Ripens last of June.

BURBANK — Extremely popular in all sections. Richly colored, red mottled, dotted with yellow. Heavy bearer. Ripens in July.

DAMSON — The old-fashioned blue Damson, known for the fine jelly and preserves it makes. Ripens in late summer.

	Each	Each, in lots of—	
		10	100
2 to 3 foot size.....	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.15
3 to 4 foot size.....	.30	.25	.20
4 to 5 foot size.....	.40	.30	.25

PLUM-CHERRIES . . . Sometimes called Dwarf Cherry

COMPASS — Cross between plum and cherry. Vigorous grower; prolific; hardy; bears early. Fruit dark red, rather small. Ripens in June. Should not be picked until ripe.

OPATA — Fruit medium size; purplish-red; flesh, greenish color, with meat clinging to seed. Ripens last of June and first of July. Tree is hardy and bears young.

	Each	Each, in lots of—	
		10	100
2 to 3 foot size.....	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.15
3 to 4 foot size.....	.35	.25	.20
4 to 5 foot size.....	.40	.30	.25

PEARS SIX DEPENDABLE VARIETIES

LECONTE — Large; pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. Ripens July 20th to end of August. Begins to bear when five years old.

DOUGLAS — Fruit large, slightly oblong in shape; creamy-white with red cheek. Tree is vigorous grower, with upright branches and large, glossy leaves. A very heavy producer, this is one of the best pears. Ripens in August.

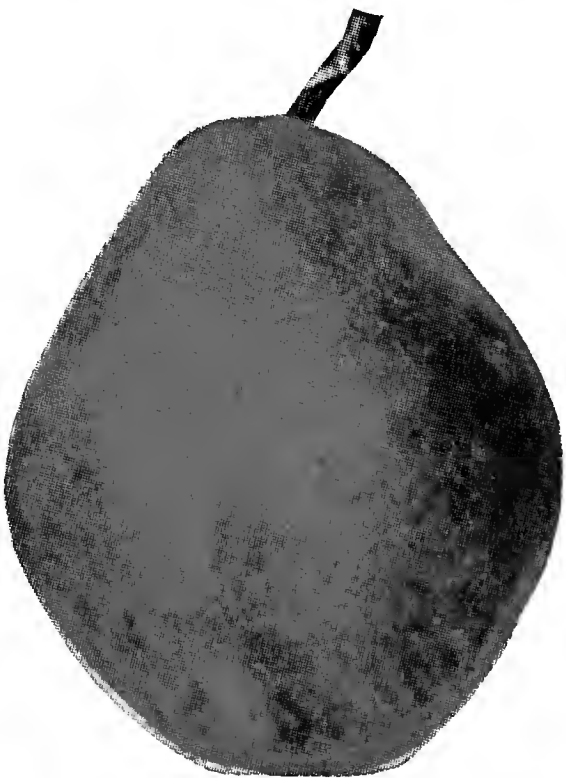
BARTLETT — Everyone is acquainted with this large yellow pear. Fruit very rich and highly aromatic — that's why this pear can always be sold when others are refused. Tree grows dense and of even, conical shape. Ripens in August.

CHINESE SAND — Called "Pineapple Pear." Valuable for the South for canning. Flesh coarse, about the quality of Kieffer. Tree good grower, not subject to blight; good bearer. Ripens in August. Best suited to that section within 100 to 150 miles of the Gulf Coast.

GARBER — Oriental strain, like the Smith's Fruit; resembles Kieffer in size, shape and color. Ripens in late September.

KIEFFER — Best variety for the Southwest; large; yellow with rusty cheek; fine for cooking and market. Ripens in October.

	Each	Each, in lots of—	
		10	100
3 to 4 foot size	\$0.35	\$0.30	\$0.25
4 to 5 foot size .....	.45	.40	.35
5 to 6 foot size .....	.60	.50	.40
6 to 7 foot size	1.00	.80	.60





SEVEN SPLENDID APPLES

ity good; crisp; sub-acid; very fragrant. Excellent cooker. Fruit tender, requires careful handling. Tree bears young; rather dwarfish growth. An extremely hardy variety. Ripens in June.

WINESAP — One of the oldest American apples, still increasing in favor. Its size, color, and, particularly, its quality, have given it the well deserved popularity it enjoys. Medium size; vivid red; highly satisfying flavor. One of the best keepers of all apples. All-purpose apple, and a good one. Ripens in September.

YELLOW DELICIOUS — Beautiful golden yellow skin, and fine, firm-textured flesh. The tree is thrifty and extremely productive, yielding bountiful crops while very young. Tree is not of the large-growing type. Ripens in early October.

GRIMES GOLDEN — Good, golden yellow apple; an old favorite over the United States on account of beauty and size. Tree very productive, long-lived; splendid for commercial planting and home orchards. Ripens in early fall.

DELICIOUS — Beautiful, red-striped winter apple. Good quality; fine flavor. One of the best known and best liked apples. Every home should have a few. Ripens in November.

EARLY HARVEST — Medium, bright straw color; tender; sub-acid; fine dessert and cooking apple. Must be handled carefully for market. Ripens in June.

RED JUNE — One of the best early apples for table and market. Medium size; deep red in color. The flesh is white; crisp; excellent in flavor. Ripens in June.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT — Widely known; well liked; large size; transparent yellow; qual-

	Each	—Each, in lots of—	
		10	100
2 to 3 foot size.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.20
3 to 4 foot size.....	.40	.30	.25
4 to 5 foot size.....	.45	.35	.30

APRICOTS

MOORPARK — Deep yellow fruit, red blush on sunny side; flesh, bright orange; freestone. Best variety for commercial purposes; fine for canning and drying. Tree vigorous; very prolific. Fruit ripens in June. Adapted to all sections of the Southwest.

EARLY GOLDEN — Medium in size; yellow; rich, juicy, and of a delightful flavor; freestone. Ripens in June.

	Each	—Each, in lots of—	
		10	100
2 to 3 foot size.....	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.15
3 to 4 foot size.....	.35	.25	.20
4 to 5 foot size.....	.40	.35	.30

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Japan Persimmons are adapted to the South. They thrive in land suited to cotton. The trees are subject to very few diseases. Thrifty and very prolific.

TANE-NASHI — Fruit large to very large; roundish conical; seedless; color, light orange-red, with firm yellow flesh. An excellent shipper. Flesh astringent until soft. Ripens in October.

EUREKA — Medium-size oblate, tomato-shaped fruit. Originated in Texas; withstands rather severe drouth conditions and low temperatures in winter. Ripens in November.

YEMON — Large; rather flat; yellow, with orange flesh; seedless; good bearer. The best market variety. Ripens late.

2 to 3 foot size, each.....	\$0.65
3 to 4 foot size, each.....	.75
4 to 5 foot size, each.....	.85

FOUR FINE FIGS

TEXAS EVERBEARING — A wonderful new fig — one that you should, by all means, include in your planting. Bears young, often the first year after planting. Prolific and good grower. Under favorable conditions will ripen fruit continually from about May 1st until frost. Fruit medium to large, dark brown; particularly sweet.

MAGNOLIA — Fruit very large, sweet and rich; ripens in June until frost. Should bear first year.

BROWN TURKEY — Large; brownish-purple; fruit very sweet; hardier than Magnolia; begins to ripen last of June.

CELESTIAL — Medium size; blue fruit; very sweet and hardy. Ripens in July.

	Each	—Each, in lots of—	
		10	100
2 to 3 foot size.....	\$0.25	\$0.20	\$0.15
3 to 4 foot size.....	.35	.30	.25
4 to 5 foot size.....	.40	.35	.30

ROSE BUSHES . . . Many Standard or Well-Known Varieties

We guarantee to furnish good plants, and all orders are shipped subject to approval upon arrival. We cannot guarantee all plants to live and grow, however.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS — HT. Fine, long-pointed buds, opening to large, loosely formed flowers of striking crimson-scarlet; slightly fragrant. The strong, branching plants are of ideal bedding habit and make a striking garden picture. Abundant, healthy foliage.

E. G. HILL — HT. Very beautiful, dark red buds which open to immense, long-lasting, dazzling scarlet flowers, with the fragrance of the old-time roses. The blooms are full to the center, compact, of many petals, and last a long time on the bush or cut. For a rose so full, the plant is unusually prolific and makes better than average garden growth.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE — HT. Brilliant red blooms of magnificent size, perfect in half-open state; attractive centers when full blown; enormous petals; fragrant. Healthy. Free flowering.

RED RADIANCE — HT. Big, globular blooms of deep rose-red on strong canes. The plant blooms freely until frost, and in every respect is fully equal to Radiance. Foliage excellent.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY — HT. Very large, light crimson buds and massive, very double (ninety-five petals) blooms of the noblest form. Slightly fragrant. Erect. Flowers in great abundance. Has good foliage and is quite hardy. It does extra well in the South.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS — PH. The open bloom is a delightfully shaped flower of two contrasting tints, the outside of the petals gleaming with bright orange-cerise and the inside overspread with pale salmon-pink flushed with orange-gold. The buds are firm and handsome, richly dyed with copper tones before they open. The plant stands up vigorously. We have found this variety more than ordinarily vigorous, so that it makes a splendid bush, lending itself to formal bedding use, as well as providing an abundance of exquisite blooms for cut flowers.

RADIANCE — HT. Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed, shining, globular flowers, with lighter tints on reverse of petals; very fragrant. Plant of splendid growth; wonder bloomer.



ROSLYN — HT. Charming, pointed buds of golden yellow and frilled, open flowers of buttercup hue strengthened with orange. A remarkably free bloomer.

ETOILE DE FRANCE — HT. One of the really fine old-fashioned, clear crimson Hybrid Teas, with large double, star-shaped flowers, borne singly on long stems. Bushy bedding variety.

MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER — HT. Large, double, full, cupped blooms of deep rose-pink; fragrant. Plant bushy; blooms freely; very hardy. Fifty-two petals.

EDITOR McFARLAND — HT. A deep, sparkling pink rose of the Lady Ashtown type; borne with the utmost liberality by vigorous, upright bushes which hold the flowers stiffly erect and make them particularly suitable for cutting. The Editor McFarland is the best pink rose for the South.

MARGARET McGREDY — HT. It is almost impossible to describe the extraordinary vividness of this scarlet-orange or brick-red flower. The symmetrical blooms are cup-shaped and double, with an excellent circular arrangement of the petals and they are produced with astonishing freedom throughout the entire season. Its sturdy growth, delightful perfume, and remarkable blend of colors, is everything that could be desired. We recommend it for mass planting.

BETTY UPRICHARD — HT. Copper-red buds, opening to semi-double, large flowers of brilliant orange-carmine on the outside of the petals, showing light salmon reflexes. The Betty Uprichard possesses a very spicy fragrance.

LADY HILLINGDON — T. Slender, pointed buds and elegantly cupped flowers of deep saffron-yellow, paling lighter toward edges of petals; fragrant; erect; perfect foliage. Needs some shade in hot weather. Free flowering.

LUXEMBOURG — HT. Yellow, shading to copper at center. Stiff, upright stems, producing large flowers especially valuable for cutting.

AMI QUINARD — HT. Dark yet brilliant crimson rose. Large, semi-double flowers of velvety scarlet sheen. Vigorous plants. Produces in steady succession throughout the summer.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE — HT. Flower is pale silvery pink, often shaded lilac, with a touch of yellow at the base. It opens flat. Double to center. Is of medium size and is fragrant. Erect. Moderate growth. Foliage is small and dark. Free blooming in the spring and fall. Has beautiful bud and flower. Seventy petals.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA — HT. Well-formed, creamy buds, which develop slowly to snowy white blooms of perfect form, with lemon tint at center; fragrant; moderately vigorous; hardy. Ninety-eight petals.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER — HT. Cross of Sensation and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Large, cerise-pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow bloom; thick, broad petals; fragrant. This variety has proved itself as one of the best of the newer garden roses for the South.

TALISMAN — HT. Brilliant red and golden buds that open to beautifully shaped blooms of scarlet-orange and golden yellow. Vigorous; tall; blooms constantly. Thrives almost everywhere. The 1933 American Rose Annual places Talisman in the No. 1 list of roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY — HP. Large, globular buds and deep vinous, crimson flowers; intensely fragrant; borne freely at frequent intervals on strong stems over a long season. A very popular variety which always wins great admiration for its delightful perfume.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK — HT. Carmine buds of gigantic size, opening slowly to enormous, deep carmine-pink blooms with inner surface silvery rose. The stems are strong and the bush is vigorous and unusually healthy. Seventy-five petals.

DAME EDITH HELEN — HT. A superb rose of the exhibition type, producing huge, shapely buds and very large, high-centered blooms of clear pink. Many petals full to the center, and sweetly fragrant. Stems are erect and very stiff.

GOLDEN DAWN — HT. Fully double, deep yellow in bud, occasionally tinged with bronze and opening to fine, richly fragrant, pale lemon-yellow flowers of great size and lasting quality. The plants are dwarf and spreading with dark glossy foliage. Extraordinary for a yellow rose.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT — PH. Well shaped golden yellow flowers resembling those of the lovely old Mme. Butterfly in form. Plant compact and leafy, growing about two and one-half feet high, and blooms with unceasing abundance through the entire season.

CLIMBING TALISMAN — Cl. PH. A climbing sport of the bush variety described herein.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER — HW. Bright scarlet blooms of excellent shape and moderate size, in small trusses. Foliage good. Moderate growth; blooms liberal in early season.

CLIMBING PINK RADIANCE — Cl. HT. Climbing form of the well known bush variety described on page 14.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE — Cl. HT. A strong climber in bud and bloom like the bush Red Radiance described on page 14.

PRICES OF
STANDARD ROSE BUSHES

Each	\$0.25
Per dozen	2.50

F. O. B. Tyler, Texas



TEXAS CENTENNIAL — (Plant Patent No. 162.) HT. A bright vermillion red, with tone of gold at base of petals and a light red at the center of bloom, turning to a deep, rich pink as the bloom ages. One of the very best of the new roses.

Each \$0.60; Three for.....\$1.50; Dozen \$6.00

F. O. B. Tyler, Texas

ENGLISH WALNUTS

WILSON'S WONDER — Produces enormous size nuts; hardy; rough shell. Bears very young and heavily. Nuts bring fancy prices.

FRANQUETTE — Large, long, pointed nuts; kernel sweet, rich and full. Regular bearer, as it buds late in the season.

BLACK WALNUTS

THOMAS — Early and prolific bearing; large, thin shell nuts, with kernels in halves. Adapted to nearly all types of soil — will grow in practically all parts of United States. Trees very hardy.

PRICES ON ENGLISH AND IMPROVED BLACK WALNUT TREES

Size	Each, in lots of	
	1 to 9	10 to 49
2 to 3 feet	\$0.70	\$0.60
3 to 4 feet .....	.85	.75
4 to 5 feet	1.00	.90
5 to 6 feet	1.25	1.10
6 to 7 feet	1.40	1.25
7 to 8 feet	1.75	1.50
8 to 9 feet	2.00	1.75



Money

FROM YOUR TREES

Division fo Fruit & Vegetagle Crop & Diseeas
Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Return Postage Guaranteed
TEXAS PECAN NURSERY, INC.
TYLER, TEXAS

